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Bulletin
OF THE
National Tuberculosis Association

Vol. V DECEMBER, 1918 No. 3

The Red Cross Christmas Roll Call
——and Ourselves

Anti-tuberculosis workers have two possibilities for enrolment in the Red Cross Christmas Roll Call. The first is as workers in the campaign, the second is as actual members. It is, of course, presumed that no one will go out to work for the Red Cross until he or she has first of all enrolled.

With regard to the opportunity for cooperation and service, the following suggestions incorporated in a letter sent out to the anti-tubersulosis societies in the Atlantic Division of the American Red Cross may prove helpful:

1. Under the direction of Mr. Remington there have been appointed 13 district chairmen, 9 in New York, 2 in New Jersey and 2 in Connecticut. The chairman of your district is..... His function is to get in touch with every chapter in his district and with all the machinery available in his district for promoting the Roll Call. If you have not already done so, we suggest that you make known to this officer your desire to cooperate to the fullest possible extent in the Christmas Roll Call.

2. Chairmen directly responsible for the conduct and success of the Roll Call have been appointed in each of the 217 chapters under the Atlantic Division of the Red Cross. The Roll Call Chairman of the chapter in which your association falls is ..... If you have not already done so, we urge that you immediately get in touch personally with this chairman and that you put at his disposal all of the facilities that you have that would be helpful in the conduct of the Red Cross Christmas Roll Call. Such facilities may be briefly summarized as follows:

(a) All salaried employees including secretaries, nurses, stenographers, clerks, etc.

(b) The personnel of your Board of Directors and such volunteer workers as you are accustomed to command for service in the Red Cross Christmas Seal Sale.

(c) If you have some particular organization, committee or other group that has previously been accustomed to work as a group in the conduct of the Seal Sale or other tuberculosis campaigns, turn this group over if possible to the Red Cross Roll Call.

(d) If there are any special groups in the community with which your association has more intimate and frequent contact than any other organization, suggest to the Roll Call Chairman that you be allowed to canvass this group in order to secure one hundred per cent. membership. Such groups, for example, might be tuberculosis hospitals and sanatoria, other hospitals and institutions, doctors as a body, nurses as a body, certain factories or groups of industrial workers, etc.

3. Under the chapter organization of the Red Cross there are in many communities numerous branches. The chapters are not always co-terminus with the territory of your association. It is

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381 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

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381 Fourth Avenue New York City
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BASIL G. EAVES *Publicity Secretary*

probable that in some cases your association may be co-terminus with a branch of a chapter. In any case, we urge that in putting this matter up to the chapter Roll Call chairman, you urge upon him the necessity for seeing to it that wherever possible tuberculosis associations be represented on the working forces of each chapter, branch or auxiliary. The methods of cooperation in such cases would be substantially the same as those indicated in paragraph 2 above.

4. We also urge that you bring to the attention of the Roll Call chairman of the chapter, and to those responsible for the conduct of the Roll Call in the branch and auxiliary organizations, the necessity for securing local publicity on the tuberculosis work that you are doing. Just at the present time, when interest is being detracted from the war zone and is being more and more concentrated upon the home field, the vital significance of your tuberculosis work in relation to the Red Cross and as being supported by Red Cross money is very important to the public that you command. There will be plenty of general publicity, but the public wants to know what is the relation of the particular local activities in which you are engaged to the Red Cross Christmas Roll Call and you must see to it that they are informed in this regard. This should be done either directly by you after a thorough understanding with the Roll Call chairman, or by you through the publicity man in charge of the chapter Roll Call publicity.

For a most tangible and efficient service, let a representative of your association solicit the contribution of space in newspapers for the Christmas Roll Call advertisements. The advertisement based on the tuberculosis campaign is printed in reduced size, in the BULLETIN, page 8. The Red Cross is sending out this copy to its Chapters. The person who pays the cost of the advertisement should be named as donor at the bottom of the copy.

5. If your organization has developed in the past a group of men and women who are accustomed to talk about tuberculosis and who have acquired facility in presenting your problems to various groups of people, we urge that you place definitely at the disposal of the Roll Call chairman these particular speakers and that you arrange that they be given instructions to talk tuberculosis as it relates to the Red Cross Roll Call. In addition to such speakers as you may supply, there will naturally be other speakers. We suggest that you urge upon the Roll Call chairman the desirability of seeing to it that tuberculosis is properly brought out in the "speech stuff" supplied to these speakers. Where no "speech stuff" is available, you should offer to prepare such material.

6. In general, we cannot too strongly urge upon you that for your own sake as well as for the sake of the Red Cross the subject of tuberculosis be kept prominently in the foreground during the Red Cross Christmas Roll Call by publicity, by speaking and in every other possible way. The people who have previously supported your work through buying Red Cross Seals must support it this year by joining the Red Cross. In order to make the public understand this fact clearly, you will have to reiterate it again and again. You will have to see to it that the Red Cross group itself is thoroughly familiar with your point of view.

The Red Cross Christmas Roll Call is an opportunity first of all to show loyalty to and appreciation of the ideals for which we have fought and won; secondly, it is a chance to protect the boys over there from unwholesome influences, physical and moral, and to safeguard their families over here from disease, sorrow, trouble and other vexations that are bound to come to them; and thirdly, it is a responsibility upon every American citizen to show that he believes in justice as well as in victory.

REGIONAL SECRETARIES

The National Tuberculosis Association has definitely decided to put in the field a number of regional secretaries and to open branch offices in various parts of the United States. As soon as possible secretaries will be employed for the Central or Mississippi Valley states with headquarters at Chicago; for the Northwestern states with headquarters probably at Spokane; for the Southern states with headquarters probably at Birmingham or Atlanta; and for the New England and North Atlantic states with headquarters in New York. A special arrangement of a temporary character for the Southwestern states will also be developed as soon as possible.

Each regional secretary will have an office with a sufficient staff and will aim to keep the National Association continuously and directly in touch with the state and local anti-tuberculosis agencies. The primary function of the secretaries is to help in the solution of special problems and to bring into closer harmony all the anti-tuberculosis agencies in the various districts. Further announcement regarding the men to be selected, etc., will be made in later BULLETINS.

DON'T WASTE STAMPS!

In the morning's mail of November 26, the National Association received five letters from one anti-tuberculosis association, each with a three-cent stamp. All of the five letters could have been put in one envelope and sent for six cents, a saving of nine cents. If this were an isolated incident, it would hardly merit place in the BULLETIN, but it is a daily occurence of not one but dozens of associations.

It is perfectly proper and in fact desirable in addressing the National and other associations to use separate letters for separate topics. There is no reason, however, why these various letters should not be enclosed under one cover. The National Association itself errs in this respect in spite of every effort to the contrary.

The attention of anti-tuberculosis associations, however, is directed to this point as a possible saving which in these days of thrift and economy is well worth considering.

RESTRICTION REMOVED

The War Industries Board has removed all restrictions from building. Tuberculosis hospitals and sanatoria that have been held up because of inability to get permission for capital or materials are now at liberty to proceed so far as they can buy materials in their local or other markets. There may be restrictions in certain parts of the country that are purely local with regard to getting certain types of materials. On the whole, however, there should not be any difficulty in proceeding with the construction of hospitals.

In view of the present high cost of all materials and labor, it is extremely desirable that tuberculosis hospitals and sanatoria practice every possible economy. Suggestions for economies of this character are published in a pamphlet recently issued through the *Journal of the Outdoor Life* by Dr. Pattison and Mr. Scopes. Copies of this pamphlet may be secured on request to the National Association.

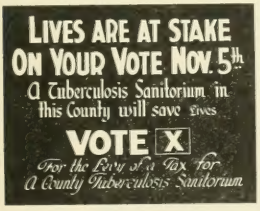
Illinois Effort Rewarded

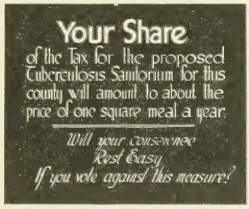
Three years ago the state of Illinois had only one tuberculosis sanatorium. Today forty such institutions either exist or are provided for. The state election on November 6th resulted in thirty-three counties voting a tax up to 3 mills on the dollar to provide for county sanatoria and visiting nurse service. These units added to seven already established following the 1916 election give the state a total of forty sanatoria, and adequate visiting nurse service in the counties effected.

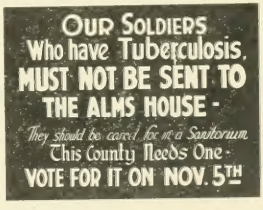
The election presented an opportunity for expansion that was grasped in a splendid way by the Illinois Tuberculosis Association. State-wide organization was carefully planned and developed. A publicity campaign of unusual force resulted in every voter being faced with the issue, for information regarding the need of tuberculosis facilities was presented in such a manner as to leave no doubt as to the voter's duty.

Energy, enthusiasm, and resourcefulness marked the progress of the campaign, but the means whereby success was attained may best be learned from the following interesting account by Mr. Walter D. Thurber, secretary of the Illinois Tuberculosis Association. His story will be read with great interest by those facing legislative difficulties.

In publishing this report, we have reproduced three of the stereopticon slides used in connection with the campaign; lack of space prohibits the display of effective newspaper and other advertising matter that was used.


LIVES ARE AT STAKE
ON YOUR VOTE NOV. 5th
A Tuberculosis Sanitorium in
this County will save Lives
VOTE X
For the Levy of a Tax for
A County Tuberculosis Sanitorium


Your Share
of the Tax for the proposed
Tuberculosis Sanitorium for this
county will amount to about the
price of one square meal a year
Will your conscience
Rest Easy
If you vote against this measure?


OUR SOLDIERS
Who have Tuberculosis.
MUST NOT BE SENT TO
THE ALMS HOUSE -
They should be cared for in a Sanitorium
This County Needs One -
VOTE FOR IT ON NOV. 5TH

By Walter D. Thurber

Organization, plus publicity, plus enthusiasm won another noteworthy victory in Illinois at the election November 6.

At this election, thirty-three Illinois counties voted a local tax up to three mills on the dollar, for the purpose of establishing in each county, a tuberculosis sanatorium, visiting nurse service, free tuberculosis clinics and dispensaries.

It was a landslide. Every county that voted on this proposition, carried it by a big majority.

If you are a politician, you will be interested in the final figures on this election, because they show the relative importance attached by the people to United States senators, good roads, constitutional conventions and tuberculosis.

If you are a tuberculosis worker, the analysis of the vote will encourage you to throw new energy into your efforts to awaken your community to a proper valuation of the importance of fighting tuberculosis.

If you are a salesman, a promoter, a campaigner or a publicist—and if you are one of these, you probably are all four in some degree—you will want to see what it was that made this result possible.

Some figures make dry reading. These will not if you have been sufficiently interested to read this far. In these thirty-three Illinois counties, 216,769 votes were cast for United States senator, 163,357 on the good roads $60,000,000 bond issue, 181,635 on the county tuberculosis sanatorium measure, 147,516 on the constitutional convention and 109,069 on the banking law amendemnt.

The votes "for" the sanatorium tax totalled 141,422 and the votes against, 40,213, a clear majority of 101,209 for the tax. This was nearly double the majority given the successful candidate for United States senator in the entire state. It was a majority far in excess of the majority given any of the other propositions listed on the little ballot and mentioned above.

The men's and women's votes were divided as follows:

Men's Vote			*Women's Vote*		
for	against	majority	for	against	majority
125,696	38,766	86,930	15,726	1,447	14,279

In every county, either the men's vote or the women's vote would have carried the proposition safely. In nine counties the vote on the sanatorium measure was greater than the total vote for senator. In twenty-one counties, the vote on the sanatorium measure was greater than the vote on all the other issues on the small ballot. What made this result possible?

Nothing more nor less than organization, plus publicity, plus enthusiasm. An organization, non-political and non-sectarian, built up in each of these counties by the Illinois Tuberculosis Association and its affiliated societies,—a campaign organization, every member of which was thrilled through and through with the slogan of the campaign—"Lives or Dollars,"—an organization definitely committed to the job of carrying the election.

Backing up each county committee, a publicity campaign broader in scope than ever before attempted in a similar enterprise, was directed from state campaign headquarters. All the leading daily and weekly newspapers in each county agreed to run news and feature material, which was furnished them in "ready-to-print" as well as in manuscript form. This material included a message from the Governor, an appeal by the Red Cross, a special bulletin by the State Council of Defense, a strong story by the president of the state medical society, an article on the war aspects of our tuberculosis problem by Dr. George Thos. Palmer, president of the Illinois Tuberculosis Association, and other features.

This news publicity was followed up during the ten days just preceding the election by a paid display advertising campaign in every paper. In all of this publicity, as well as in the thousands of large one-sheet posters that were issued, the hundreds of slides for the movies, and the frequent bulletins to the workers, the clearly expressed keynote was that this was a campaign for human lives, that it was a question of lives or dollars, and that the person who voted against the sanatorium measure was turning "thumbs down" on his neighbors and members of his own family who had a right to renewed health to be obtained through a county tuberculosis hospital or the tender ministrations of a visiting nurse.

It was enthusiasm which kept the workers going when they discovered, after suspending active field work during the Fourth Liberty Loan Drive, which ended on October 19, that every community in the state was closed because of the influenza epidemic.

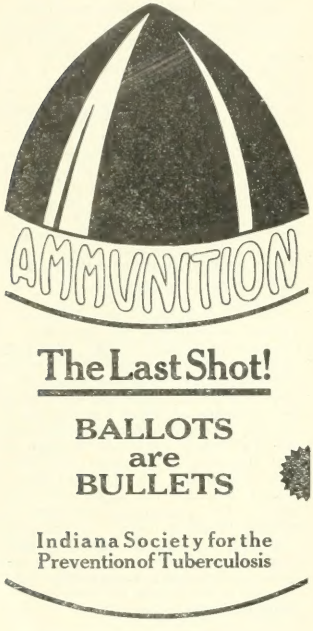
Elaborate and far reaching plans for a house-to-house canvass and a campaign of public speaking during the final two weeks before the election, had to be abandoned. As a substitute for the house-to-house canvass, groups of workers took sections of the telephone directories for their neighborhoods, and talked the need for a sanatorium to the voters over the wire.

Personal letters with well written follow-ups were issued by the various

(Continued on page 8)

Suggestions from the Field

This department of the BULLETIN is designed to give brief information regarding anti-tuberculosis activities in different parts of the country. The items published are presumed to deal with new lines of work or new methods and to contain suggestions of general value. Tuberculosis workers are invited to send appropriate information to the National Tuberculosis Association, marked "Exchange Service."



SHRAPNEL FROM INDIANA

The above illustration is a reproduction of a unique folder-postal used by the Indiana Society prior to the recent election.

Voters receiving this "last shot" found it full of ammunition to destroy opposition to the establishment by law of county sanatoria.

We have not heard the result of this artillery preparation from the Indiana Society, but the following statement from the Indianapolis *Times* indicates that the election returns were satisfactory:

"It is gratifying to note that in every county in Indiana where, in the recent election, a vote was had on the proposition of building a tuberculosis sanatorium, the vote was favorable by an easy majority.

"Howard, Grant, Vigo, Dekalb, and Lake counties voted to prepare for a fight against this dread disease. Wayne and Madison counties are planning institutions and several other counties already have sanatoria."

GOOD PREVENTIVE WORK

Something new in the way of preventive work is being carried on by the St. Louis Society. Through the health department are secured the names of every child having a reportable disease, and to the parents of the child the Society sends a circular showing the relation of the disease to tuberculosis. The parents whose child has measles, for example, receives the following letter:

Dear Friends:

Do you know that Measles is an important aid to tuberculosis?

It is our constant desire to prevent the spread of Tuberculosis in this community. We therefore request you to read this letter.

It is a recognized fact that Measles causes damage to the lymphatic glands of the neck, materially reducing the natural resisting powers of the body against the invasion of Tuberculosis germs, and is prone to excite to dangerous activity latent or quiescent tuberculosis, the existence of which may not have been previously suspected. IT IS AN IMPORTANT AID TO TUBERCULOSIS, and careful medical attention should be provided, not only during illness, but for some time afterwards, for the guarding against the development of Tuberculosis.

Preventive measures should assume first importance in fighting all disease. This should mean reporting of all infectious and contagious diseases by physicians, cooperation of the public in reporting cases without medical attention, isolation of suspicious cases found in schools, kindergartens, homes, nurseries, segregation of infants and young children from older children suspiciously affected, keeping affected persons from places of public amusement, public conveyances, etc.

This Society, therefore, in its efforts to promote the efficiency of preventive measures against Tuberculosis offers this information to parents and others concerned regarding the gravity of Measles, in its relationship to Tuberculosis, and makes the appeal that adequate attention be given to after care and treatment of such cases, as well as to children who are mouth breathers, or who are particularly nervous, irritable or debilitated, for such children are especially liable to develop Tuberculosis.

Very sincerely,

ST. LOUIS TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY.

HELP MAKE THIS DEPARTMENT OF STRONGEST VALUE

In the pages of the BULLETIN devoted to Suggestions from the Field, special attention will be drawn to publicity and advertising ideas, both as used in the regular run of business and in connection with campaigns to raise funds or secure legislation.

All anti-tuberculosis associations will be benefited by good ideas that are found successful in various sections of the country, but to make the dissemination of such information possible, the cooperation of the field is essential. When you produce a pamphlet, cut, or anything akin to advertising and publicity that is of an unusual nature, please send copies to the National Tuberculosis Association, Publicity Department, so that we may give others an opportunity to benefit by your ideas.

ALABAMA'S NEW MAGAZINE

The first issue of the *Alabama Blazer* the new monthly health magazine published by the Alabama Anti-Tuberculosis League is a step in the right direction. The name "Blazer," according to Dr. George Eaves, secretary of the State Association and editor of the new publication, was selected because a trail to public health must be blazed throughout the state. Citizens of Alabama will have no difficulty in discerning the trail if the *Blazer* secures a broad circulation.

Excellent progress has been made by the Alabama Anti-Tuberculosis League during the few years of its existence. A large negro population in rural districts, and a widespread feeling of fatalistic indifference, have been discouraging elements, but the redoubled sale of Christmas Seal indicates that the influence of the State League has been rapidly extended.

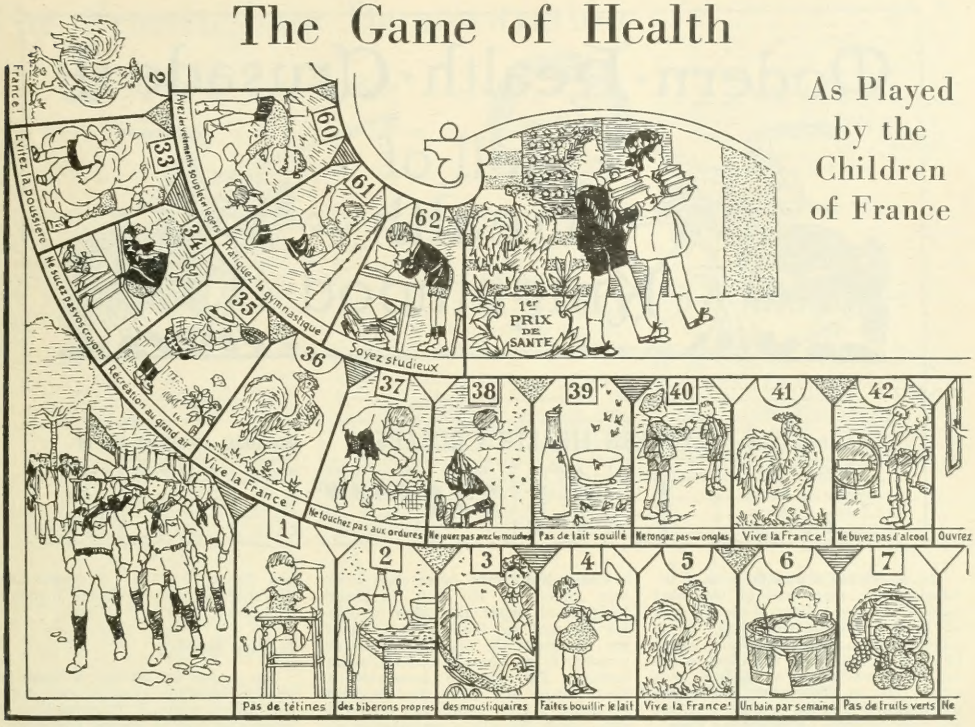
NEW NAME SELECTED

Notice has been sent out stating that the Utah Public Health Association will be known hereafter as the Tuberculosis Society of Utah. In the October BULLETIN it was suggested that we Hooverize on ink and syllables, eliminating such phrases as *prevention, relief, control, regulation,* etc.

There is one more letter in the new name taken by the Utah Society than they had before. But the reason for rechristening in this instance was due more to the desire to avoid being confused with other health organizations similarly named than an effort to economize ink.

The Game of Health

As Played by the Children of France



Did you ever play parcheesi when you were young? If you did you will appreciate the accompanying illustration, which is a quarter section of a circular 15x10 inches in dimensions being distributed by the American Commission on the Prevention of Tuberculosis to the children of France. This circular is a game of health or, as the French have it, "Le Coq Gaulois, Jeu de la Santé." It is exactly the same old game of parcheesi that most of us played when we were children. These circulars printed in attractive colors are being sent out widely to the children of France in order to teach fundamental health habits.

The game may be played as the instructions indicate with dice and buttons or any little things to be used as markers. It is played substantially in the same way as parcheesi, the players throwing the dice to see who gets first play and pushing along their markers in accordance with the number of spots indicated on the dice. Some of the figures, such as for example, the cock, headed "Vive la France," are good stopping places, because if you happen to light on No. 9, 18, 27 and a few others, you get a little boost and are shifted ahead. On the other hand, if you strike on one of the bad stopping places, such as for example, 19, which is headed, "Bad Lodging Places," you have to stay there until certain of the players pass you. If you are unfortunate enough to get on 52, which is "Tuberculosis," you cannot get any further until everybody has gone by you. If you get on 58, which is also "Tuberculosis," you have to go back and start all over again. If, however, you are successful and go all the way around the intricate path until the end, you get the "Prix de Santé." The instructions indicate that certain stakes may be played for, which might be alright in France, but which would probably be bad instruction for American boys and girls.

The use of this plan to teach health habits is another one of those interesting adaptations of child life to health and hygiene that have been so successfully employed by the American Commission in France. This particular suggestion has possibilities for development in this country and it is hoped that some ambitious tuberculosis worker will undertake to work out a satisfactory game along this or other lines.

CARTOONS AVAILABLE

The Illinois State Department of Health is issuing a series of public health cartoons, two of them being issued each month. These cartoons are then enlarged to photographic prints and colored with water color.

The enlarged cartoons constitute a loan exhibit sent generally throughout the State. The Department also provides electrotypes of these cartoons for use in newspapers, medical journals, and other publications.

Application for zinc etchings for electrotypes should be made to George T. Palmer, Assistant Director, Department of Health, Springfield, Illinois.

ATLANTA USES CAR ADS

The Anti-Tuberculosis Association of Atlanta has completed a thorough campaign of street car advertising, with placards showing how the spread of germs may be avoided when sneezing or coughing—two of the very best ways the germ of tuberculosis and many of its wretched little friends have of enlarging their field of activities.

The cards show the proper means of preventing the dissemination of the germs of colds, whooping cough, meningitis, diptheria, tuberculosis and measles.

The above cut shows in reduced dimensions the upper part of the chart used as a scoring bulletin in the tourneys of Modern Health Crusaders. It is printed in two colors on heavy paper, 14 by 22 inches. Each chart has spaces for the names of forty children in a school class or other group, candidates for membership in the Crusade. As fast as a child becomes a Crusader (a Page), a Squire, Knight or Knight Banneret, his advancement is shown by a star or other check in the appropriate column of the chart. Spaces are reserved for entering the scores of individuals and of the class or row at the end of two, five, ten and fifteen weeks. The child who falls behind his fellows finds in the Roll of Health Knighthood a salubrious stimulant. The price of the chart is $2.40 per hundred at the office of the National Association. A sample will be sent postpaid for a 3c. stamp.

The method of conducting competitions, the tourneys, between individuals, rows, classes, schools, towns and states, is indicated in the M. H. C. manual. The first of December copies of a circular letter giving further explanations will be sent to the directors of the state legions of Crusaders. The letter will also be sent to Crusade masters applying to the National Association. The conditions and starting date for the National Tournament in health knighthood will be published in the January BULLETIN. It will be well to start contests in health chivalry between schools, towns and states without waiting for the National Tournament. If the fifteen-week periods required for complete contests overlap, the children entering the lists for both local and national tournaments will have the advantage of increased incentive to practice the health chores.

The listing of the entire class in the first column of the Roll of Health Knighthood, while the other columns are reserved for the qualified Crusaders, illustrates the applicability of the Crusade to an already existing organization. Through the possession of their honors and titles the Crusaders constitute a club within the school or class, while the whole organization has the benefit of the M. H. C. instruction. The Crusade is properly promoted as a system of health instruction rather than as an organization. The teacher or leader of an already established organization acts as Crusade master. No duplication of officers is required. The adoption of the Crusade means simply a vital addition to the program of a class or the substitution of an essential for a non-essential. On the other hand, if a group of children interested in the Crusade is not identified with an established organization, the manual gives full instructions with written constitution for an independent organization.

Competitions different from tournaments in health knighthood, but making a valuable supplement to them, are conducted by means of the question sheet for health chores. It affords a ready method of recording the number of chores done by each child every day and every week; also, the total number of pupils doing each chore each day. In view of the experience of the public schools of Rochester, N. Y., and several other cities with a similar questionnaire, it is believed that the question sheet will play an effective part in introducing instruction and drill in practical hygiene as a part of the daily curricula of elementary schools. Some indications of the rapid advance of the Crusade in school programs are given under "Notes and Pointers" below. A sample question sheet will be sent free to anyone on application.

January Meeting

The subject for January is "home and school gymnastics; folk dances; organized play in winter." Every child in the country should be taught a system of setting-up exercises and calisthenics. A knowledge of setting-up exercises is an asset; the habit of daily performance is an invaluable possession. The Crusade master should explain the function of exercise, putting it on a par with food and drink, fresh air and sleep. Professor Winslow's book, "Healthy Living" (Chas. E. Merrill Co.), offers valuable reading for the teacher in this connection and in the whole program of the Crusade.

The National Association will on application send a sample of the syllabus for setting-up drills practiced in the public schools of New York City. They are supplied through the courtesy of Dr. C. Ward Crampton, Director of Physical Training in the schools. "Play and Athletics for Public Schools" (Virginia Dept. of Education, Richmond) and the James Brown & Sons Manual of Drill for Boy Scouts (Boy Scouts of America, 200 Fifth Ave., New York) give systems of simple gymnastics. A valuable and comprehensive book is "Games for the Playground, Home, School and Gymnasium" (Macmillan, New York). "Dances of the People" (Schirmer, New York) makes a complete guide for a novice dancing teacher. Dances requiring more drill than may seem worth while for one meeting may be featured at successive meetings.

The Framingham Demonstration

No. 6: Tuberculosis Findings

By D. B. Armstrong, M.D., Executive Officer

These monthly articles in the Framingham series began in July, 1918

Monograph No. 5 soon to be issued by the Community Health Station at Framingham will deal with the findings as regards tuberculosis in the Health Demonstration to date. As the chief interest of the Demonstration is in the tuberculosis problem, the National Committee in charge of the work attach particular importance to this aspect of the Framingham program.

The chief conclusions to be drawn from the Health Demonstration activities in reference to tuberculosis may be summarized as follows:

1. Tuberculosis exists to a larger extent in the average industrial community than had previously been supposed. This is borne out by the fact in Framingham, during the year previous to the Demonstration the ratio of known cases to deaths was 3 to 1, while in 1917, the first year of the Demonstration, this ratio was 11 to 1. Further, on a basis of the examination drives the indications are that there exists in the community 21 cases to every death, including arrested cases. When the ratio is restricted to include only active cases the figure is 9 or 10 to 1.

2. Tuberculosis can be found if looked for. The people will take advantage of free, expert, medical examinations. During 1916 there were 40 known cases of tuberculosis in Framingham. The total number of cases under care in 1917 was 185. The total number of cases, including deaths, under observation and treatment from January 1, 1917, to November 1, 1918, was 295, including a number of cases being followed as still in the suspicious class.

3. Concentrated tuberculosis work will stimulate the reporting of cases. During the decade 1906 to 1916 the physicians of Framingham reported the annual average number of 13 cases. During 1917 the cases reported numbered 59.

4. The physicians are quick to take advantage of an expert consultation service. To date through the consultation service 53 cases have been discovered and placed under care.

5. At present about 10% of the known living cases are receiving treatment in institutions out of town; consequently the great majority of cases are under home observation. 50% of the total number of living cases under care at the present time (239) are arrested.

6. An investigation of the reliability of death certification by physicians in tuberculosis cases for the preceding decade showed that the stated mortality rate should be increased by approximately 22%, accounted for largely by transfers from incorrect certifications of tuberculosis cases, as pneumonia, bronchitis, etc. With these corrections the decade mortality rate was 121.5 per 100,000. For 1917 the rate was 99.

7. A certain number of cases (28 to date) constantly leave town to take treatment in other parts of the state or country. Many of these are benefited by the advice received and by the medical diagnostic work before leaving Framingham.

8. In view of the large number of arrested cases and slowly progressing advanced cases which an extensive campaign discovers, it has been necessary to devise a somewhat modified system of classification, recognizing in a more direct way the economic and social adjustments which the working patient under nursing observation has to make. The headings in this classification are as follows:

Early
  Incipient, early, moderately advanced
Advanced
  Rapid, slow, stationary
Convalescent
Arrested
  Early, advanced
Cured
Lost
Dead

This chart with the use of pins, is a functional chart, allowing for the shifting of individual cases from column to column as progress is indicated by frequent reëxaminations.

9. The findings in Framingham as to racial factors bear out previous experience elsewhere, namely, that the Italian race stock presents a low tuberculosis incidence, in contrast to high rates in French-Canadians, Irish and other race stocks. On the other hand the Von Pirquet skin reaction among children shows a high percentage of infection among Italian children, with a correspondingly low incidence of active disease.

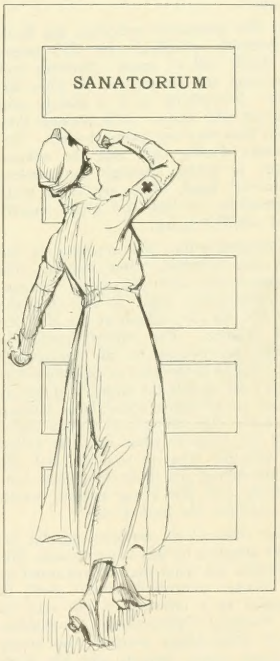
10. The work thus far in Framingham has been largely diagnostic with emphasis on the discovery of cases and their proper classification. It is believed that the great majority of active cases has now been discovered. From now on efforts will be concentrated on treatment and follow-up, including nursing visits, x-ray examinations, reëxaminations, etc. Incidentally, the knowledge of a large number of arrested as well as active tuberculosis cases, together with the fairly complete reporting of influenza cases in the recent epidemic, makes possible an interesting and promising study of the relationship of this acute respiratory disease to tuberculosis.

NOTE.—In addition to popular literature, five formal publications are now available at the Community Health Station and may be had at the rate of 5c. a copy. Mail orders should be addressed to the "Community Health Station, Framingham, Mass." Besides the booklet on "Diagnostic Standards," four monographs have now been published, as follows: No. 1, The Program; No. 2, The Sickness Census; No. 3, Vital Statistics of Framingham; No. 4, The Medical Examination Campaign.

SANATORIA CAMPAIGNS

This illustration appears on a folder being distributed among sanatoria patients throughout the country. It is an individual appeal to them for membership and cooperation in the Red Cross Christmas Roll Call.

The National Association has made a strenuous effort to organize a campaign for universal Red Cross membership in all sanatoria. Letters have been written to sanatoria superintendents urging them to assist by stimulating patients to create adequate organization. A campaign plan has been supplied that contemplates the active assistance of all patients who are physically able to work.



OPPORTUNITY

They do me wrong who say I come no more
  When once I knock and fail to find you in,
For every day I stand outside your door
  And bid you wake and rise to fight and win.

Wail not for precious chances passed away,
  Weep not for golden ages on the wane,
Each night I burn the records of the day
  At sunrise every soul is born again.

THE A B C OF EXHIBITS

One of the necessities of social workers who aim to be efficient is a new book entitled, "The A B C of Exhibit Planning," published by the Russell Sage Foundation of New York. The authors are Evart G. Routzahn, associate director of the Foundation's department of surveys and exhibits, and Mrs. (Mary Swain) Routzahn. This volume is the first in a projected survey and exhibit series under the editorship of Shelby M. Harrison, director of the department.

In his introduction Mr. Harrison says: "The material here presented is drawn from the experience and observation of Mr. and Mrs. Routzahn over a long period, during which they directed the planning, preparation and use of many exhibits, advised with many who were struggling with practical problems, and visited and studied literally hundred of exhibits in their various stages of development. With but few exceptions the suggestions offered have been tested in practice either by the authors or by others whose work they observed."

As this quotation indicates, the book is intensely practical. Its 235 pages are chuck full of meat. Padding and vaporizing are conspicuous by their absence. Everything in it is plainly said by those who know. It is because they know, that they can make it plain. But to make doubly sure that the subject matter is gotten through the readers "concrete" head, there are some sixty illustrations of bad and good—mostly good—exhibit items.

Notwithstanding the modesty of the title, one wonders, after reading this comprehensive and apparently exhaustive discussion, what is left for the D E F's—to say nothing of the X Y Z's—of exhibits. The authors prefer to confine themselves to the "planning" part. But it is the sort of planning that doesn't let up till the thing is done, as far as an ordinary non-exhibit layman can see. Not alone the simple panel form of exhibit—what may be called the still-flat type—is covered, but the motion-device, the three-dimension contrivance, and the living exhibit, which is sometimes the best of all.

For tuberculosis workers, special interest attaches to this book because Mr. Routzahn did what may be regarded as the pioneer organized exhibit work in America as a member of the staff of the National Tuberculosis Association. Every tuberculosis worker who wants to know better how to get his work "across" to the public, should have this counsellor and guide ready at hand.

Orders may be placed or prices obtained either from the Sage Foundation, 130 East 22nd St., New York, or from the JOURNAL OF THE OUTDOOR LIFE, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Illinois Effort Rewarded

(*Continued from page* 3)

county chairmen, and sent to all the voters. Those citizens who were on the streets and traveling on country roads were approached singly and in groups by members of the county campaign committees and given a strong straight-out-from-the-shoulder "selling talk" in favor of the sanatorium tax.

It was at this stage of the campaign that it was decided to issue paid display advertisments in the newspapers on a large scale. Four display ads were written, in large black type, to appear consecutively, the last week of the election, so that each voter saw before him constantly, the plea that he place lives above dollars—that he not only help to provide for the many returned tuberculous soldiers who offered their lives for humanity, but that he protect himself and his own family from the ravages of the disease through the help of a county tuberculosis hospital.

It is felt that the expense of these display advertisements was more than justified by the returns and that they served to centralize the attention of the people of Illinois on the serious problem they have to combat. The educational value of these ads is considered compensation alone for the cost of the newspaper space. By buying the space outright, we are permitted to place the plea before the readers in as forceful and convincing a manner as we chose.

As a result of this election, Illinois already is laying plans for the building of a county tuberculosis hospital in each of these thirty-three counties. These institutions added to seven others which were voted on by the people in seven counties at the election in 1916, gives this state a total of forty county tuberculosis sanatoria as compared with none at all two years ago, with the exception of the one in Cook County.

Under the provisions of the Illinois law, none of these new hospitals can be located on the grounds of or in connection with a county poor farm or almshouse. The underlying thought in this law is that it is for the use of all the tuberculous people, rich and poor alike, in the same sense that the public schools are for the use of anyone who desires an education. The boards of managers of these institutions may establish free tuberculosis clinics and dispensaries, county-wide visiting nurse service and extend the benefits provided under the law into the home of any person who may be tuberculous.

One of the important phases of the program of the Illinois Tuberculosis Association, provides for the further extension of the benefits of this law, until every county will have been covered.

Fight Two Fights

BY ENROLLING IN THE

Red Cross Christmas Roll Call

1—A Fight for Democracy

The Red Cross brought heroic France the first help from America to turn back the onrush of democracy's foes.

Then it provided healing care and comforts to strengthen America's great democratic army.

Also it fights now beside our soldiers over there by looking after the needs of their loved ones over here.

2—A Fight for Health

By sending health workers to Italy and France—by appropriating millions for fighting tuberculosis both there and in America, the Red Cross gives every member a share in a winning war for health.

Red Cross funds enable American tuberculosis associations to combat the disease that most of all kills those needed as workers and soldiers.

You are not asked to buy Red Cross Christmas Seals this year. They are awarded to you as a Red Cross member for helping the health fight.

Either one of the fights is reason enough for joining.

SO ANSWER "PRESENT" IN THE

Red Cross Christmas Roll Call

The_____Tuberculosis Association